FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1841. [NO. 1267.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4 Widths; French and English; 2100 pieces Calicoes; Lawn Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Cotton Diapers; Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the late Postage price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1841. 66-tf.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work on the most reasonable terms.

REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

Every article in his line of business.

Grateful for the past favors bestowed upon him, he would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.

Nov. 4, 1841. 66-tf

Standard Keeper's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all who have Weights and Measures, by which they buy or sell in the county of Richmond, to come before me as soon as possible and have them tried by the Standard sealed with the State Seal, otherwise I am legally entitled to the law.

W. D. USSERY, S. R.

Rockingham, Sept. 1st, 1841. 66-6w

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

To which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1841. 65-tf.

SEPTEMBER PRIZES.

SPLENDID VIRGINIA LEESBURG

LOTTERY.

Class No. 7, 1841, to be drawn in Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, the 11th September, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$20,000, not $30,000; $11,764, not $20,000; $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,361, 50 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

Virginia Wellsburg LOTTERY

Class H, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 18th of September, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

Thirty Thousand Dollars.

$10,000, $8,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,120, 30 prizes of $1,500, 50 of $500, 50 of $400, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

Splendid UNION LOTTERY,

Class S, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 25.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $25,000
1 prize of 25,000
1 prize of 25,000
1 prize of 25,000
} 4 prizes of $25,000, MAKING $100,000

1 prize of $10,000 | 2 prizes of $4,000
1 prize of 8,000 | 4 prizes of 2,000
1 prize of 6,000 | 50 prizes of 1,000
1 prize of 5,153 | 50 prizes of 500

14 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75
Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $200 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 100 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 50 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighth do 25 00

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately they are over to all who order as above.

Sept. 1841. 66-4d-pd.

FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 17, 1841. 63-tf.

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap,)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MERWIN & TURNER

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have just received 425 CASES of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,

Being the first shipment of their FALL STOCK, and as they will continue to receive others weekly, their Stock will be found, if possible, more complete than heretofore; and as the above goods were selected by one of the Firm, who, from his long experience and thorough knowledge of the business, is perfectly competent and has taken great pains in selecting such articles as will suit this and the surrounding markets, we can therefore assure our friends and the public generally, that we can now offer them inducements rarely to be met with; and we would respectfully invite COUNTRY MERCHANTS, FARMERS, CONTRACTORS, and others, to give us a call, and examine our Stock, and learn our prices before purchasing, as we feel assured that we are fully prepared to suit them, both as regards the article and price.

We would also invite all those who cannot make it convenient to come to Norfolk, to forward us their measure, and we pledge ourselves to furnish any article as good and as cheap as if they were present.

The following will be found among those already received, viz:

5000 pair Men's best thick Brogans.
3000 do. do. 2d quality, do. do.
2000 do. do. and Women's common do.
2500 do. do. lined and bound Kip do., best quality.
1000 do. do. do. do. do. 2d quality.
2000 do. Boy's coarse Brogans, 1st do.
1000 do. do. do. do. 2d do.
1500 do. Men's do. Boots, 1st do.
700 do. do. do. do. 2d do.
1500 do. do. Kip and Seal do. 1st & 2d do.
200 do. do. Calf Boots, very good.
500 do. do. do. do. Pegged.
900 do. Ladies fine Seal walking Shoes.
1500 do. do. prime leather and seal do.
500 do. do. do. 2d quality do.
600 do. do. fine seal Brogans.
500 do. do. do. do. Fine Seal Slippers.
2500 do. leather Boots, for servants.
800 do. do. do. 2d quality do.
1500 do. fine thick Morocco Ties and Slippers.
1200 do. do. thin do. do. do.
500 do. do. do. do. Spring Heel Ties & Slippers.

Together with a complete assortment of Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Unions, Navy Ties, Pumps and Slippers.

Ladies' morocco, seal and leather Shoes.

Misses' and Children's shoes, of every kind and quality, too numerous to mention here.

Also, a full supply of LEATHER, of all kinds, viz: Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Buff and Grain Leather, Split Leather, Linings and Gentlemen's Morocco Lining and Binding Skins, of all kinds.

Findings of all kinds viz: Boot Trees, Crimping Boards, Lasts, Awls, Bristles, Thread, Varnish, Blacking, Brushes, &c. &c.

Also, a complete assortment of Kit, comprising every article used in our line, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

MERWIN & TURNER,
At the Cheap Store, No. 18 E. side Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

August 25, 1841. 65-tf.

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are confided to the public on their immediate and sensible action to purify the springs and channels of life, and exciting them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the essentially judicious principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they cause speedy act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Carthage, August 15, 1841.

To the Officers Commanding the Regiments comprising the 4th Brigade, 2d Division of the North Carolina Militia:

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the times and places hereinafter specified, with the Regiments under your respective commands, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection, viz:

The 85th Regiment at Whiteville, Columbus county, on Friday, 15th October next.
The 41st at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Saturday, 16th October.
The 32d at Clinton, on Monday, 18th October.
The 33d at Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 20th Oct.
The 34th at Barksdale's, Cumberland, on Thursday, 21st October.
The 44th at Carthage, on Saturday, 23d October.

The Review will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, noon, and the inspection immediately after.

By order of Brigadier General,
W. D. DOWD.
COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
Brigade Inspector.

August 21, 1841. 64-tf30ct.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS, at his old Stand, corner of Person and Dick streets. He begs leave to tender his thanks for past favors, and hopes that his customers will continue to give him encouragement. He pledges himself that no effort will be spared on his part to give general satisfaction.

M. N. LEARY.

September 1, 1841. 65-3w

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done at short notice.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of M. N. Leary & Co. will please call and settle their accounts without delay, as it is indispensably necessary that the business should be closed.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish Blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

☞ I will give $25 for legal proof to the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway Slave.

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.* ☜

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 52tf

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

FOR RENT.

THE Store lately occupied by Curtis & Mercover, adjoining the Lafayette Hotel. Possession given immediately.

Apply to THOS. J. CURTIS.
August 31, 1841. 65-4w.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

YANKEES ABROAD, OR THE VERMONT SCHOOLMASTER.

The most contemptible and cowardly species of affectation that ever came under our observation, is that which leads a man born in the North or East to disclaim his birthplace, or even to attempt to conceal it, lest he should be called a "down Easter" or a "Yankee." Much more entitled to scorn are those who have sprung from a dunghill in some New England State, emigrated to the South, and then encourage the belief that they sprouted into existence on Southern soil, expressing at all times a thorough contempt for the "land of wooden nutmegs" as they are pleased to term the land of Lexington, Bennington, and Bunker Hill. One of this latter class of renegades was very pleasantly rebuked not long since, and so very effectually withal, that he will not be likely to forget the lesson for many years.

A gentleman of this city was travelling North by the regular stage through Alabama and Georgia. At a town in Georgia the coach stopped, for the purpose of giving the passengers a chance to swallow a hasty dinner. On leaving the table and lighting his cigar, preparatory to resuming his place in the coach, our friend found that a new passenger, belonging to the town, had taken the seat he had occupied ever since starting. The inside of the coach was thus completely filled. A drizzling rain had just set in, which promised to increase, in due time, to a very respectable shower. Sundry upsets of the stage, at no time very agreeable, and the fatigue of travel without sleep, had considerably encroached upon the good nature of our worthy traveller, and he did not feel at all inclined to surrender what he thought to be his right. It scarcely needed the rather arrogant air of the stranger, therefore, to bring him to a determination to make no concessions.

"My friend," said he, "I am sorry to disturb you, but that seat is mine."

"You're positive of that, are you?" replied the stranger, with rather a contemptuous smile.

"Pretty positive, sir," said the other, surveying the interloper coolly.

"I regret to say that I can't help it," answered the stranger; "I have paid my fare to Augusta, and there is a strong probability that I shall go to Augusta, and in this seat too."

Our friend hesitated, for he was a cautious man. His first impulse was to try his own strength, in illustration of the doctrine "might makes right;" but an indisposition to quarreling, united with the consideration that the stranger appeared to be the strongest man of the two, and might prove victor in a personal contest, induced him to make application first to the stage agent, who stood in the vicinity.

"I believe I have a right to that seat," said he, "to Augusta. I have occupied it so far, and by the comity existing between the sovereignties of that little world, a stage coach, it ought not to be taken from me now. What is your opinion?"

"You have a right to the seat, and shall have it," said the agent.

He was about to invite the usurper to take an outside passage, when a rough, good humored and intelligent countryman, who could see but little difference between an inside ride and the wind and rain with the congenial company of the driver, tendered the new comer his own seat, which he immediately vacated.

If there were symptoms of a storm outside, there were likewise symptoms of a storm inside; as the stranger gave way to the necessities of his situation, surrendered his first seat, and took the one so generously offered him by the countryman. As he assumed his new seat a muttering about "d——d Yankee" was easily distinguished. A few auxiliary jolts of the stage aided in arousing his temper, and at last he broke out in a regular tirade against the universal Yankee nation.

"I hate the whole essence-peddling set," said he to an easy tempered fellow by his side, "and always did; and I never could sufficiently thank my stars that I was born and brought up south of the Potomac. They send out their meanest specimens to the South," continued he, "and in the proportion to their numbers, they always remind me of the vermin which overrun Egypt. One of the first and most useful lessons I ever learned was to damn a Yankee."

It would have been amusing to have watched the face of our traveller from New Orleans. He had very carefully surveyed the features of the stranger as he settled into his seat, and a smile gathered upon his lips which seemed to say he knew his man. He listened quite patiently to the denunciations of the other, and finally said, in a pleasant tone—

"You don't seem to like the Yankees?"

The stranger looked at him very closely before he answered, for he scarcely liked the expression of his countenance; it might be friendly or might not; for beneath its placidity there was something which slightly resembled a sneer. He replied briefly,

"No, sir; I do not."

"People's tastes will differ; there is no accounting for them. Your face, pardon me, sir—seems not unfamiliar to me. If the request be not considered too impertinent, I should like to be favored with your name."

"My name is Jones, sir."

"You are——"

"Cashier of the —— Bank."

"Exactly, I remember, and ——"

"Alderman in the same town."

"Ay, come to remember," said our friend, scratching his head as though endeavoring to bring to memory something he had half forgotten. "I recollect having heard of you. *Did not you once teach a district school in the town of Pomfret, State of Vermont?*"

"Eh? Pomfret? No! yes, hey?"

"Yes, you remember," pursued his tormentor, as if not noticing his disturbance—"the old red school house up there on the hill; close by the big rock; the butternut woods in the rear. I taught in the district adjoining, you know. Let me see," said he, in a slow and thoughtful tone, and with imperturbable gravity, "I think our pay, that winter, was ten dollars a month, wasn't it? There was a proposition, you remember, to drum you out of town for ——"

Our Alderman and Cashier could stand it no longer, but leaning forward to our New Orleans traveller, said fiercely,

"Who *are* you, *any how?*"

"Nobody in particular, merely one of those 'd——d Yankees,' of whom you spoke a minute ago."

There are those besides Falstaff who have considered "discretion the better part of valor." Long before the stage reached Augusta, there was not a more agreeable, sociable fellow in it, than the quondam Vermont Schoolmaster.

The Largest Merchandise Depot in the United States is now in course of construction, in Boston, at the terminus of the Western railroad, which is,as our readers are probably aware, the work which connects the Western railroad with the above-mentioned city. It will be completed on the 1st of December next, and will be 450 feet long by 120 feet wide. We learn from the Evening Gazette that its interior will be judiciously arranged. Its foundation is on piles, thickly driven, in the very best manner. On these piles is placed, lengthwise, a range of granite stones, and on the top of these a like range crosswise. On the top of this last range, and to equalize the pressure perfectly, we find reversed arches of granite. At the end of the walls the lateral pressure is sustained by bars of iron, which key together several of the arches.

There is to be but one story to this depot. Its walls will be eighteen feet high. To give greater strength to these walls, they will have no windows. The light will come from the roof, which will tend to diminish its weight. The roof, constructed in the most scientific manner, is to rest entirely on the walls, leaving, unobstructed by pillars, the magnificent sight of a depot covering more than an acre of land, and thus placing every thing within it under the eye of the superintendent.—*Troy Whig.*

The "Wakulla," one of the remarkable curiosities of Middle Florida, is described by a writer in the Knickerbocker. After passing through marshes and wet hammocks, the visiting party at length reached the river, and embarked in a boat upon its waters. He then goes on to say:

"Picture to yourself a RIVER leaping out of the earth at a single bound, and running off like mad in a current a quarter of a mile wide, and at the rate of four knots an hour! And although your imaginary painting will come far short of the real scene, yet it will excite in you something of the wonder with which one actually beholds the Wakulla.

"Our first sensations, when we shot out from the reeds and bushes which skirt the margin, were those of great dizziness. The water is so pure and clear that we felt suspended in the air, and clung to the boat very much as we may suppose an aronaut finds himself clinging when in his sublimest flights. The air above you is scarcely more transparent than the water below; the thin shadows of the cloud are thrown a hundred feet below you, and spread out at the bottom of the spring; and the image of your boat is carried down with perfect fidelity, and, with its oars and rudder, looks like some huge animal crawling with outstretched legs along the ground. The modest fishes have no sort of privacy, and what is worse for them, though better for the sportsman, they have no safety. You can watch the hook as it sinks, and can accurately place the tempting bait within an inch of the abstracted and innocent nose. The smallest silver coin is perceptible at the very bottom, and some say that the date of the coin is discernable, but that *I did not see.*

"The aperture through which the river rises is about fifty feet in diameter, the sides being formed of rough and jagged edges of limestone. It is supposed that the water comes in under these rocks from the north, and some think that it is the outlet of Lake Jackson, a large body of water that lies about twenty miles to the north. Nothing was certainly to be determined by an examination as superficial as was ours. The shadows cast by the rocks were too deep to be pierced by the eye, and all that we could make of it was a well, about fifty feet in diameter and a hundred and twenty in depth, pouring forth a flood of the purest water that ever blessed my eyes."

A distinguished sporting character of London employed a servant, whom he had recently brought over from his estates in Wexford county, to carry a number of game cocks to Newmarket. The servant put them all in one bag. When they were turned out, upon his arrival at the hotel in Newmarket, they were of course in a terrible state, some dead, others expiring, and the others mutilated; some being eyeless and others faint from loss of blood, &c. The servant, upon being taken to task, justified himself upon the ground that he had no reason to apprehend any disaster of the kind, *as they were all engaged to fight on one side.*

FROM THE BOSTON POST.

THE BEST STORY EVER TOLD.

A correspondent has sent us the following capital story, over which we have laughed until our sides ache.

* * * * We had a pleasant trip from New Orleans to Cincinnati, and had scarcely landed at the latter place when the bell of a little steamer, for "up the river," sounded. Our party hurried on board and found the diminutive craft already crowded; but, as we never expect very good accommodations on that part of the river, and no other opportunity offered for leaving soon, we concluded to remain. Upon looking around to see what chance there was for amusement on our trip from my fellow passengers, I was particularly struck with the appearance of an elderly lady, who seemed very ill at ease. Every time steam was allowed to escape from the boiler she appeared to fancy it the prelude to a grand explosion, and was evidently in a state of continual excitement. As she is to be my heroine, I may as well attempt to describe her, although I shall hardly do her full justice. She was one of the tallest women I ever saw, but the effect of her height was taken away by her immense breadth. She was one of McDonald Clarke's style of beauties—"with a waist like a cotton bag and a foot like a flounder." Never did I see such a moving mass of flesh encircled by a petticoat. Oh! she was *very* fat. Upon inquiry I learned that she had been a passenger on the steamboat at F——, at the time it was burned a few years before, and narrowly escaped with her life.

Only a few weeks had elapsed since the catastrophe of the Ben Sherrod, by which some scores of hapless mortals were hurried into eternity through the combined agency of fire and water. What wonder that the woman was alarmed at the prospect of a steamboat voyage!

After we left the landing, the principal topic of conversation among the passengers was the numerous accidents which had lately happened. Nearly every person was equipped with a life preserver, and some were so cautious as to hang them up in their berths, filled with air and ready for use at a moment's warning. Night came, and all were snugly ensconced in their berths, when there arose the cry of fire! The wood on the bow of the boat had caught fire, and was blazing fiercely up, shining through the glass doors of the social hall and the cabin windows until the whole boat seemed enveloped in a sheet of flame. In an instant all was confusion and alarm. Passengers tumbled out of their berths, and over one another; some grasped their preservers—some ran for their baggage—some for their wives—the wise ones kept quiet.

In the midst of the hubbub, the doors of the ladies' cabin flew wide open, and out burst our fat lady, dressed all in white, her face "a map whereon terror was drawn in all its shapes," and around her waist a huge life preserver, not inflated. Seizing this by the nipple with both hands, she rushed from one to another, exclaiming, in a voice of agony, "*blow me up! blow me up!!* for God's sake *blow me up!!* will nobody *blow me up!!!*"

Had the old lady actually exploded, I must have done as I did, roll on the floor in a fit of inextinguishable laughter, with half the witnesses of the scene for my companions. The boat was stopped, the fire got under, and, not the least difficult operation, the fat lady's alarm subdued. The next day we landed her at her place of destination, since which time I have never seen her—but the recollection of the scene has cost me many a fit of the side ache.

True Philosophy.—Last Saturday, during the severe rain, a lady passenger in the stage running between Nazareth and Philadelphia, discovered her hand box on the top of the coach, unprotected and drenched with rain. To the surprise of every one, she *gently* begged that it might not be forgotten by the driver, as it contained a valuable new bonnet. Very soon the stage was in motion, but a passenger, in attempting to pull down a curtain, threw both the ill-fated hand box and heavy leather trunk into the road! The lady owner expressed some surprise and smilingly regretted the occurrence. The stage was stopped and it was found the trunk had fallen upon the top of the hand box and crushed it, bonnet and ribbons, in the mud! Now an outbreak was expected, but not an ill-natured word followed—not an audible murmur. She smiled with others at the misfortune, but no indignant words or looks were visible. Here was a band box crushed and a new bonnet spoiled! "What a severe trial for a lady's temper," said one. "What an admirable wife such a woman would make," said another. Unfortunately, it was found upon inquiry, that she was beyond reach—*she was a married lady!—Phild. American.*

Ingenious Device.—Report saith that the industrious ladies of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, when they are obliged to go out to work in the cornfields and leave their young children unattended at home, make the following admirable contrivance to supply the young one with nourishment and at the same time to prevent serious accidents. First they place the child on its back in the centre of the floor, then they take a twine string and tie a piece of fat bacon to one end of it, and the other end of it they fasten to the infants big toe.—The baby having the bacon placed in its mouth, begins to suck very lustily; and if in the mother's absence it happens to draw the meat into its throat it naturally gives a kick: the motion of the feet jerks the twine, and the lump of fat is pulled out in time to prevent suffocation. By this means the services of a child's nurse are dispensed with, and the mammas can leave home for hours, without feeling any apprehensions of the little cherub's safety.

THE CARDINAL'S CURSE.

The Cardinal rose with a dignified look,
He called for the candle, his bell and his book!
In holy anger, and pious grief,
He solemnly curs'd that rascally thief!
He curs'd him at board, he curs'd him in bed;
From the sole of his foot to the crown of his head.
He curs'd him in sleeping, that every night
He should dream of the devil, and wake in a fright;
He curs'd him in eating, he curs'd him in drinking,
He curs'd him in coughing, in sneezing, in winking;
He curs'd him in sitting, in standing, in lying,
He curs'd him in walking, in riding, in flying,
He curs'd him living, and curs'd him dying—
Never was heard such a terrible curse;
But what gave rise
To no little surprise,
Nobody seemed one penny the worse!

The Second Veto Message.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained, by the duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, to return to that House in which it originated, the bill "to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States," with my written objections.

In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," I distinctly declared that my own opinion had been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise "of the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union;" and entertaining that opinion, my main objection to that bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and the Constitution. I readily admit, that whilst the qualified *veto* with which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occasions, a mere representative majority might urge the Government in its legislation beyond the limits fixed by its framers, or might exert its just powers too hastily or oppressively; yet, it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exerted, and perhaps never, except in a case imminently involving the public interest, or one in which the oath of the President, acting under his convictions, both mental and moral, imperiously requires its exercise. In such a case he has no alternative.

He must either exert the negative power intrusted to him by the Constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection, and defence, or commit an act of gross moral turpitude. Mere regard to the will of a majority must not, in a constitutional republic like ours, control this sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer. The Constitution itself, I regard and cherish, as the embodied and written will of the whole People of the United States. It is their fixed and fundamental law, which they unanimously prescribe to the public functionaries,—their mere trustees and servants. This, their will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection and defence, but the oaths which it prescribes to the public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously observe those oaths, and the patriotism with which the people shall rally to shield it by their own sovereign will which has made the Constitution supreme. It must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority, or not at all. It is alone in pursuance of that will that any measures can ever reach the President, and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill the President should therefore sanction it, is to abrogate the power altogether, and to render its insertion in the Constitution a work of absolute supererogation. The duty is to guard the fundamental law of the Corporation, and if the objections be well founded, it would be over hazardous to pass the bill into a law.

In conclusion, I take leave most respectfully to say, that I have felt the most anxious desire to meet the wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent, which, avoiding all constitutional objections, should harmonise conflicting opinions. Actuated by this feeling, I have been ready to yield much, in a spirit of conciliation, to the opinions of others; and it is with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time in the same session. At the commencement of this session, inclined from choice to defer to the legislative will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent which, without violating the Constitution, would separate the public moneys from the Executive control, perform the operations of the Treasury, without being burdensome to the People, or inconvenient, or expensive to the Government. It is deeply to be regretted that this Department of Government cannot upon constitutional and other grounds, concur with the Legislative Department in this last measure proposed to attain these desirable objects.

Owing to the brief space between the period of the death of my lamented predecessor, and my own installation into office, I was, in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definitive recommendation of my own in my regular message; and since, my mind has been wholly occupied in a most anxious attempt to conform my action to the Legislative will.

In this communication, I am confined by the Constitution to my objections, simply to this bill, but the period of the regular session will soon arrive, when it will be my duty, under another clause of the Constitution, "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as 'I shall judge necessary and expedient.'" And I most respectfully submit in a spirit of harmony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject to a more auspicious period for deliberation.

The two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves at this extraordinary session, by the performance of an immense mass of labor at a season very unfavorable both to health and action, and have passed many laws which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the interest of the country, and fully answer its just expectations. It has been my good fortune and pleasure to concur with them in all measures, except this, and why should our differences on this alone be pushed to extremes? It is my anxious desire that they should not be.

I, too, have been burdened with extraordinary labours of late, and I sincerely desire time for deep and deliberate reflection on this, the greatest difficulty of my administration. May we not now pause, until a more favourable time, when, with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be adopted, promotive of the good of our common country.

I will take this occasion to declare, that the conclusions to which I have brought myself are those of a settled conviction, founded, in my opinion, on a just view of the Constitution; that, in arriving at it, I have been actuated by no other motive or desire than to uphold the institutions of the country as they have come down to us from the hands of our god-like ancestors; and that I shall esteem my efforts to sustain them, even though I perish, more honorable than to win the applause of men, by a sacrifice of my duty and my conscience.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Sept. 9, 1841.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE WHIG PARTY IN DANGER!

We had occasion a few days ago, to hint at the intrigues on foot by busy individuals in this city, to accomplish, by indirect modes, and by secret circulation of false intelligence, what they dare not attempt directly and openly; *dare* not, because the spirit of the Whigs of the Union, roused to indignation, as it would be by a full disclosure of their schemes, would visit them with a severity of reprobation such as no men would willingly encounter. If we do not mistake, among the master-spirits in this enterprise are men who dare face any mortal danger. But there is one adversary whom even they would shrink from fronting, and that is a duped and betrayed constituency. We do not say who these men are, for in truth we do not know. It is not to us that they will open their designs. If, however, they were among our most cherished friends, (as some of them may be,) we would do all in our power to prevent the success of schemes, which look not only to the dissolution of the glorious army of Whig patriots, but to the destruction and devastation of every monument of the wisdom and public spirit of those who established the present Constitution, and set the Government in motion.

With the greatest pain we have been forced to the conclusion that a deep-laid conspiracy exists against the integrity of the Whig party, the purposes of which are sought to be accomplished by the excitement of an ill feeling between the President of the United States and those who placed him in power. We have seen the evidence of it in publications proceed in Whig papers at a distance from this city, some of which we have had occasion to notice, and in other circumstances which it would take more time than we have to spare to enlarge upon at present. We have seen proofs of it also in the opposition journals, and in lapses of the tongue of Opposition members of Congress, who, more even than the contrivers of the scheme, are interested in its success.

Still we were incredulous as to the extent and boldness of this conspiracy. We had no idea of its audacious having aspired so high as to incite the President to its work, and coolly calculate on subjecting him to its purposes, whether those purposes are interested or vindictive merely. We could not have believed, certainly, that the instruments of this new combination could have wormed themselves into his confidence, as we now find they have done, with the purpose of effecting a breach between him and the party, which we know it was his disposition, when he came into power, to consolidate and strengthen, and from which we have evidence, in the Message which he transmitted to Congress yesterday, of his disposition not to separate, but, on the contrary, to co-operate with hereafter, in the furtherance of those great national objects which yet afford scope for the exertion of their patriotism.

We say that we *now* find that the instruments of a small party hostile to the Whigs, have wormed themselves into the confidence of the President, for the purpose of perverting his power to minister to their own designs, and of suggesting counsels fatal to his peace and quiet, and most inimical to the interest of his country, to the hopes of his friends, and to the expectations of the Whig party of the Union. The conclusive evidence of these persons having got into communication with the President flashed conviction upon us yesterday, as paragraph by paragraph, we read through the Veto Message.

Before we go any farther, it is proper to explain to our readers that, for the last week or two, there have appeared in the *New York Herald* letters from Washington, touching political events and prospects, the contents of which, anticipating in some cases by several days the happening of events here, indicated access to sources of information either not within the reach of other persons here, or not *explored* to the same extent. For a few days past we have, in consequence, done what we have not been before in the habit of doing. We have *read* these letters, and noted their contents; and we have been surprised at the dexterity with which use has been made of what was true to insinuate in those letters what was false, with the evident intention, as in the case of other letter-writers we have noticed, to bring about what they have assumed and predicted.

Up to the evening of Wednesday, the 7th instant, (the day before yesterday,) no Whig in this city, with whom we conversed, could positively say what was to be the fate of the bill which the President yesterday returned to Congress with his Veto. During several days there had been a suspense in the public mind on the subject; the delay to sign the bill, however, gradually producing an impression, which had become general, that the President would decline signing it.

The reader will conceive of our astonishment, therefore, at finding, on the perusal of the Message, that the substance of it had been prefigured by the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in a letter dated on Saturday last, (Sept. 4.) and published in that paper, at New York, on Monday morning last! That, whilst Congress was adjourning, day after day, in suspense and wonderment at what the next day might bring forth, the pith and gist of the Message had come to the knowledge of some one having the confidence of the President, who, with an unparalleled breach of propriety, had immediately committed it to paper, and sent it off post-haste to be published at New York, in the Herald aforesaid.

To enable our readers to judge how faithful was this portraiture of the forthcoming Message, we extract so much of the Herald Letter as is descriptive of it, as follows, (the *italics* being those of the Herald:)

"The Fiscal Corporation bill was this morning sent to the President, and early next week it will be returned."

"The President in his veto message will present conclusive objections to the constitutional organization of a Fiscal Corporation, to act as the Fiscal Agent, to whom is intended to be transferred the most imposing attribute of sovereignty, *the coining-making power*, while, at the same time, the Government divests itself of every salutary restraint or control.

"The Corporation, as constructed, invites subscriptions to be made by *corporations*, and immediately on the receipt of ten per centum on one-third of the capital, representatives of these bodies may proceed to elect six directors out of the nine, which are to constitute the whole direction. The direction being thus formed, the entire organic arrangements are to be made, by laws to be established, and such banks as may have joined in the combination will be selected as the corporators, under a national statute of incorporation. This law permits the transfer of the *shares and concerns*' of the Fiscal Corporation to the management and control of State banks,' neither of whom are under the supervision, or amenable to the General Government; and, when once selected, except by disagreement among themselves, cannot be interrupted or divested of any portion of such an anomalous exercise of public power."

"*The bill confers on a essential portion of the coining power in the schools, or corporate corporations, such to be conclusively, and without power of alteration or recall, for the term of fifty years*; and the vested rights which it conveys the legislature cannot otherwise interfere with, except by the consent and permission of the creatures of the sovereign creator. The agent is made independent of the puppet-mob, and can neither be recalled, directed, nor controlled.

"The very title of the bill, the Fiscal Corporation is redundant with objections. It not only sanctions the right in Congress to incorporate a money corporation, but it presents the negative pregnant of an unlimited right to grant a is of incorporation, for any and every purpose, under the pretext of public necessity, and the authority so to regulate commerce, with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes, will be made to operate as a limitation upon the sovereignty of the States in the establishment of companies for the purpose of commerce, manufactures, and other objects, overshadowing power of a copartner relationship with the National Treasury, as they were carried on in connexion with the late Bank of the United State," &c.

Another Letter from the Washington correspondent of the Herald, dated on the 6th, says: "The Bank bill will be returned on Wednesday or Thursday, with a Veto Message, to the House of Representatives, where the bill originated." Well: Thursday arrives, and with it the Veto, the contents of which answer to the Herald's account of it. The writer of this letter, therefore, it is proved, has daily access to the President, and, after extracting from his frank and open conversation whatever he can, for the purpose of making capital for his brethren, in the disaffected Presidential camp, of assuming to speak for him, his own disinterested counsels touching other matters. What are these counsels? What do they indicate? And what is to be the end of all this scheming and doubling? Let the reader judge from the following extracts from the Herald's Letter of July 6, received here yesterday, in which the writer is not journeyman sense, we warrant ye, but one who flies at higher game than the New York readers of the Herald look to in his whole scheme:

"The bank bill was brought from Washington by Representatives, with a message to the House of Representatives, which was duly entered. The Senate have had a caucus, and decided that it will be best to postpone the bill, and decide that it is not necessary to call an extra session of Congress. This will be done, and the President will be left to his own resources. Whether he will veto the bill or not, is not known. Probably he will not. Should he do so, it will be passed over his veto, and become a law. Should he not veto it, it will become a law in ten days. Should he veto it, and Congress not pass it over his veto, it will be a pocket veto, and will not become a law. Should he veto it, and Congress pass it over his veto, it will become a law. Should he not veto it, and Congress not pass it, it will not become a law. Should he not veto it, and Congress pass it, it will become a law

CENTINEL.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15 1841.

THE VETO.—The second Veto Message of President Tyler was received here on Sunday last. We will comment. As the Editor will doubtless be absent in a day or two, we consign to his more able pen the discharge of a duty which neither time nor space will admit of our performing this week.

The following letter from the Editor was received this morning:—

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1841.

The first thing I heard this morning, after descending to my room, was the cry of the newspaper boys—Morning Chronicle, Times, and *Veto's* Message. Of course I lost no time in procuring Mr. Tyler's Message which has been so confidently looked for, and which has been so confidently heralded. It is much better keeper than the last. It has produced no particular excitement. I am told that its tone is conciliatory, and I think, *intended* as well as calculated, to bring back with that large portion of the Whig party which has seceded from Loco Focoism. [illegible] I think [illegible] but I think [illegible] What will our Loco Foco friends say [illegible] The man whom they have been [illegible] is merely anxious to conform [illegible] a Whig Congress and proposes [illegible] Ingham at the helm of such a fiscal [illegible] We may yet feel the [illegible] which has marked the [illegible] our party towards Mr. Tyler.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CABINET.—The [illegible] in circulation, for a [illegible] dissolution of the Cabinet [illegible] The Washington of Saturday [illegible] yesterday that Mr. Ewing [illegible] of the Treasury and Mr. Crittenden [illegible] Secretary of State have given notice [illegible] as members of the Cabinet [illegible] Secretary of the Navy would also [illegible] the Secretary of State and the Post [illegible] would remain in charge of the posts [illegible] the Bank bill [illegible] would be [illegible] probable that a [illegible] the note bill [illegible] the general ex- [illegible] tend to [illegible]

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, on Monday, Sept. 6th, no business [illegible] was done.

In the HOUSE [illegible] was taken up, and the Veto [illegible] was read. [illegible] Before [illegible] was disposed of, [illegible] was adjourned.

On Tuesday, the Veto Message [illegible] was taken up, and [illegible] was disposed of, [illegible] was adjourned.

On Wednesday, the Veto Message [illegible] was taken up, and [illegible] was disposed of, [illegible] was adjourned.

On Thursday, the Veto Message [illegible] was taken up, and [illegible] was disposed of, [illegible] was adjourned.

On Friday, the Veto Message [illegible] was taken up, and [illegible] was disposed of, [illegible] was adjourned.

In the SENATE, on Monday, Sept. 13, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bates, Mr. Rives, Mr. Archer, Mr. Berrien, Mr. Choate, Mr. Merrick, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Sturgeon, Mr. Tallmadge, White, Young—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Clayton, Crittenden, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Walker—11.

Mr. Rives, making appropriations [illegible] Rhode Island, New York, was [illegible] and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On Wednesday Mr. Preston, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill making appropriations for the repairs of fortifications on Staten Island, New York.

Mr. Woodbury introduced an amendment, which was lying over, on motion of Mr. Huntington, was postponed until the first Monday in December.

Mr. Rives reported the bill from the House to repeal the 4th section of the act, entitled an act in addition to an act for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes, passed July 7th, 1838, and to prohibit the investment of the funds of the United States [illegible] in the stocks of several States.

Mr. Rives moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That so much of the 6th section of the act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for 1838 as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the annual interest accruing on investment of the money arising from the bequest of the late James Smithson, of London, in the stocks of the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall invest the annual interest to arise from the said bequest, as it accrues, in the stock of the United States, bearing a rate of interest not less than 5 per cent. per annum.

And be it further enacted, That all other funds now held in trust by the United States, and the annual interest arising thereon, when not otherwise required by law, shall in like manner be invested in stocks of the United States bearing a like rate of interest.

After some remarks from Messrs. Linn, Evans, Woodbury, and Clay, the amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

A bill from the House making appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and naval stores was taken up and, after a short debate, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Bayard submitted a resolution in relation to the printing of the black lines and restoration of the Journal. He did not desire to have it read, but chose to submit it and let it lie over until the next day.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

On Thursday, the Revenue bill from the House was received, and the amendments of that body were concurred in, save that which provides that no duty that may be laid or collected by virtue of the second section shall exceed 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On motion of Mr. Clay, this amendment was disagreed to, and a Committee of Conference ordered on the part of the Senate.

On Friday, the bill from the House making appropriation for the outfit and salaries of diplomatic agents, and for other purposes, with certain amendments, one of which reinstated the appropriation for the Neapolitan mission, was received, and after debate, the Senate receded from its amendment, and concurred with the other amendments of the House.

Towards the close of the Legislative session, Mr. Clay reported that the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses in relation to an amendment to the Revenue Bill, had agreed to insert in the bill the following proviso:

Provided, That if, in virtue of this section, any duties exceeding the rate of twenty per centum, ad valorem, shall be levied prior to the 30th of June, 1842, the same shall not in any wise affect the disposition of the proceeds of the public lands, as provided for by an act passed at the present session of Congress. *And provided, further*, That no duty higher than twenty per centum, ad valorem, in virtue of said section, shall be levied and paid on any manufactured article.

After some time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

On Saturday, no business of importance was taken up.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Summers, Chairman of the Select Committee heretofore appointed on the contingent expenses of the House, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the special committee appointed to investigate the expenditures from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives have leave to report by bill or otherwise at the next session of Congress.

To this resolution, Mr. Watterson moved to add the following:

"And that said committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of directing the postmaster of the House to keep the stationary account of every member during each session of Congress."

Mr. Summers accepted the instructions offered by Mr. Watterson, as a modification of his own resolution, and the question being taken, the resolution, as modified, was adopted.

The contested Election from Florida was then taken up, and the remainder of the day spent in its discussion, without coming to any decision.

On Tuesday, the House took up and adopted the following resolution, (with the reasons thereto appended:)

Resolved, That David Levy, the returned Delegate from the Territory of Florida, be allowed until the first Monday of December next to procure testimony to prove his right to the seat he now occupies as Delegate from said Territory.

Reasons.—The undersigned, while they entertain the most confident expectation of being able to maintain by sufficient proofs the right of Moses E. Levy to the benefit of the 6th article of the treaty between Spain and the United States of the 22d February, 1819, as an inhabitant of Florida at the date of the ratification of said treaty, by which he claims the said Moses E. Levy to the [illegible] which he claims, the said Moses E. Levy to the [illegible] United States. He therefore deems it [illegible] for the consideration of his case, as proposed in the resolution submitted this morning, being well assured that the House cannot do justice to the question from the testimony in the present condition of the testimony.

D. LEVY.

On Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1841.

Mr. Dawson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which had been recommitted the bill making appropriations for the purchase of certain sites for fortifications, reported back a bill making an appropriation for a single item of it, to wit, $200,000 for repairing the Forts and Batteries on Staten Island, New York.

The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, which committee, after a short time, reported it back to the House, and it was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Ferris, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred a message from the President of the United States, transmitting information desired by the House in relation to the American citizens now British prisoners of state in Van Diemen's Land, reported the following resolution for the consideration of the House:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, That the President of the United States be requested to consider the propriety of entering into negotiations with the British Government for the purpose of obtaining the release of such citizens of the United States as may now be detained in Van Diemen's Land, or in any other part of the British dominions, for any alleged or actual participation in the late insurrection in the Canadas.

Mr. F. sustained the report in a few and appropriate remarks.

Mr. Adams opposed the resolution, and Mr. Holmes made a few remarks in favor of it, when, on motion of Mr. Stanly, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday the resolution reported by Mr. Ferris, in relation to American citizens detained at Van Diemen's Land, &c., was taken up, and Messrs. Everett, Ferris, Wood, and McKeon, took part in a debate upon it. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was rejected, 81 to 80.

The Revenue bill was brought up, and the remainder of the day spent in the discussion of various amendments; but before the subject was finally acted upon, the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the Revenue bill came up, and considerable time was occupied in acting upon various amendments. Finally, the amendment of the Senate, as amended by the House, was concurred in, and the bill sent to the Senate.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the salaries and outfits of diplomatic agents, which bill had been returned from the Senate with an amendment striking out the Neapolitan mission.

While the subject was under consideration, the President's Secretary made his appearance, and the Committee rose to receive a message from the President, who informed the House that he had approved and signed the bill making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities; the bill granting the franking privilege during life to Mrs. Harrison; the bill in relation to Greenough's Statue of Washington; and the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department.

The President also transmitted, in writing, a message containing his objections to the fiscal Corporation bill, which was read, and ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

(The message will be found in another column.)

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the salaries and outfits of diplomatic agents.

The debate on this subject was participated in by Messrs. McKeon, Cushing, Steenrod, Wise, Adams, Stanly, and Fillmore, and, while the latter was speaking, the order of the House was disturbed by one of the most disgraceful occurrences which has ever taken place in the Halls of Congress,—no less than a regular *fisticuff* between Messrs. Wise and Stanly. We give the account as reported for the National Intelligencer:—

Whilst Mr. Fillmore was in the midst of a sentence, the Reporter (who had noticed Mr. Wise cross over to the seat of Mr. Stanly, and had observed those two gentlemen in conversation apparently of a very excited character) saw Mr. Wise raise his hand violently and aim a blow at the face of Mr. Stanly, who as instantaneously met or returned it. A violent fight followed, and, in less time than it can be described in this report, a scene of mingled uproar and *fight*, such as the Reporter in many years' experience has never witnessed on the floor of the House, ensued. Messrs. Wise and Stanly were lost to the sight of the Reporter in the general rush, whilst Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, and Mr. Butler, of Kentucky, were noticed in a violent personal struggle, striking at and grappling with each other. Mr. Dixon H. Lewis and Mr. Gilmer, and others, were seen in the midst, endeavoring to quell the disturbance, which had now reached a point at which it seemed impossible to arrest its progress. The members had rushed from all parts of the Hall, some rushing over and others standing upon the tables, literally piling themselves one on the other, and several canes were seen by the Reporter raised up as if in the act of striking. The Speaker during this time had resumed the Chair informally, but no one paid the least regard to his voice, and he called in vain on the officers, none of whom were observed by the Reporter, with the exception of the door-keeper, who was endeavoring to close the doors and windows against the crowd from without, who attempted to rush within the hall.

The general melee (of which the Reporter was taking notes) continued from two and a half to three minutes. It then subsided, as it appeared, though by what direct process the Reporter could not understand; but he heard the voice of

Mr. Wise, who had returned to his seat, addressing the Chair.

[The Reporter thinks it proper to remark, that the entire statement under the head of "Breach of Privilege" is given by himself, according to his own notes, and that no part of it has been submitted to revision.]

Something like order having been restored—

Mr. Wise said he had risen for the purpose of apologizing to the House in the most humble manner, and of asking its pardon, as he most sincerely did. He had in its presence, under the excitement of the moment, violated its order—an excitement which he could not repress. The House had witnessed what had passed between the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) and himself in the course of the debate, and had heard the language used by that gentleman towards him. He (Mr. W.) had passed over to that gentleman's seat, in order to remonstrate with him in a friendly and private way. The gentleman from North Carolina was excited, and he (Mr. W.) becoming so, they were soon engaged in very hot words. Our friendly relations continued Mr. W., were interrupted. I will not state to the House circumstantially all that took place; but he repeated to me what he had said, and I gave him warning that he had not met me in the spirit in which I—

Mr. W., at the close of the sentence which was thus lost to the Reporter, was interrupted by

Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, who said that he objected to the gentleman going into the facts, which he hoped would be ascertained by a committee of persons wholly unattected.

Mr. Wise. I have but a few words to say. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] In the warmth of my excitement I used harsh language, and the gentleman returned to me a word which I could not brook either consequences. Never, whatever may be the consequences, will I brook that word. I struck him. I have offended against the House; I humbly ask its pardon, and I submit myself to any penalty which it may please to impose.

Mr. Stanly then took the floor, and said he had not risen to ask pardon of the House. If he had offended against it—if he had been guilty of any violation of its rules, he would submit to any penalty the House might impose—even to be expelled, or to be forced to resign. But (continued Mr. S.) I believe I have done what any other man on this floor would have done under similar circumstances.

The honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) whose insolence I will not say is notorious, came insulted to my seat, and, as he says, to remonstrate—but to browbeat me, as he does every body else, to bullyrag me, as he does every body who presumes to differ with such a high-born Virginian as he is. I could not tolerate it. I told him what I understood him to have said, and what I had said in reply. He then said, "I want to warn you." To which I replied, "No, I will not take your warning." He then said, "Come out on the Hall with me;" and I told him I would the most. I replied, "No, sir; you have heard what I said; you can lose your own temper, I have nothing more to say." He then said, "You deserve my contempt;" and I said, "Sir, you are a liar!"

Mr. Wise. That is not the fact.

Mr. Stanly. That is the state of facts. I assert it here in this house, before this House, and before the world.

The gentleman then raised his hand and struck me; and if the members of the House had not interfered, I would have given him the severe punishment which he deserves for his insolence.

Mr. Ingersoll rose and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to enquire into the circumstances of the rencontre on the floor of this House between Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanly, members of this House, and to report thereon to the House.

Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, said that at the last Congress a committee had been appointed on a similar subject with a similar occurrence had taken place. How that investigation ended every body knew. He was opposed to the appointment of a committee. He considered the former occurrence disgraceful to the House, as he considered this. He thought that the two members engaged deserved to be expelled, and he believed they should be expelled now, upon the spot, and without further delay.

[Cries in many parts of the House, "Agreed—agreed."]

There was no other way in which the House could vindicate its character and its dignity. The committee appointed in a similar case at the last Congress had done nothing—had recommended nothing—and the indignity which had been offered to the House and the country went unpunished and unrebuked. He was for no committee—it would be a mere white washing affair—a mere humbug, such as we had heretofore had.

Mr. Hopkins (after a remark which the Reporter could not hear) moved the previous question.

Mr. Andrews moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Ingersoll on the table, with a view, he said, if that motion prevailed, to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. Henry A. Wise, a member of this House, having this day, by his own confessions on the floor of the House, while in session in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, committed an assault on the Hon. Edward Stanly, be therefore expelled the House.

Mr. Andrews moved to lay the resolution on the table, for the reasons above stated by him.

Which motion was rejected.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Hopkins for the previous question.

And there was a second.

And the main question (being on the resolution) was ordered; and being taken—

The resolution, by ayes 124, noes not counted, was adopted.

And the committee was ordered to consist of seven members.

All proceedings relative to the *fight* having been gone through with, the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill which was before the Committee when their deliberations were disturbed.

The amendments of the Senate having been discussed in Committee, for some time, the bill was reported to the House, and the House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate in relation to the Neapolitan mission.

The second amendment of the Senate, (in relation to compensation to officers,) after being amended by the House, was concurred in, and the bill sent to the Senate.

The House then took up the bill, heretofore passed, providing for the repeal of so much of the 6th section of the act of 1838 (in relation to the West Point academy,) as provides for the investment of the Smithsonian fund in State stocks.

This bill had been returned from the Senate with amendments, and, on motion of Mr. Adams, the amendments were amended, and the bill returned to the Senate. The House then adjourned.

On Friday, a message was received from the Senate, stating that that body had agreed to one of the amendments made by the House to the Revenue bill, and had disagreed to another, and asked that a conference be held between committees of each House,—the Senate having appointed a committee for that purpose.

After the subject had been debated for some time, the House, by a vote of 89 to 75, insisted on its amendment to the amendment of the Senate, and appointed a committee of conference to meet the committee appointed on the part of the Senate.

At the hour of 12, the House proceeded to re-consider the Fiscal Corporation bill, and a long debate ensued, which was participated in by several members; at the close of which, the bill was again passed, by a vote of 103 to 80. This majority not being that required by the Constitution, the bill was rejected.

The Speaker appointed the following as the select committee in regard to the case of Messrs. Wise and Stanly:—Messrs. Ingersoll, Morrow, Everett, Caruthers, Saltonstall, Holmes, and Ferris.

A resolution was adopted, providing that the two Houses adjourn on Monday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On Saturday, the select committee in regard to the breach of priviledge reported. The report gave a statement of the rencontre between Messrs. Wise and Stanly, and directed that the same should be entered on the journal as a reprimand, and closed with a resolution authorizing the Speaker to fine every member guilty of using insulting language in debate not less than $100, and to expel any member who should strike another on the floor of Congress.

The subject was debated for some time, and finally the report was recommitted to the committee.

The Senate returned the joint resolution fixing the day of adjournment, with an amendment to strike out 11 A. M. The amendment was agreed to by the House.

THE LAND BILL, which has just become a law, provides, that after the 31st of December next, ten per cent. on the nett proceeds of the sales of land, within their respective limits, shall be given to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan.

That, after deducting the ten per cent., the nett proceeds of all sales after the 31st of December, shall be divided among the States and Territories, according to population,—the payments to be made half-yearly, on the 1st of January and July.

If, during the existence of the act, duties are imposed beyond 20 per cent. on the value of imports, the distribution shall cease for the time.

To each of the New States 500,000 acres of land are granted for purposes of internal improvement. The Lands are not to be sold for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. The right of pre-emption is granted to every man who shall have made a settlement in person on any public lands—the right to extend to not more than one hundred and sixty acres or a quarter section; but when two or more persons have settled on the same land, the right of pre-emption shall belong to the first settler, to be determined by the receiver of the district.

☞ Read the able article from the National Intelligencer, on another page, headed "The Whig Party in danger."

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.—Mr. Summers, Chairman of the Select Committee on the subject of Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives, in introducing a resolution, a few days since, made the following remarks:—

"Mr. S. said that he felt it due to the members of the committee to state, that immediately after the adoption of the resolution under which they were appointed, they entered upon the discharge of the duties assigned them. Communications were addressed to the several officers of the House having control, either directly or indirectly, of the contingent fund and their answers to various interrogatories were required. The examinations in the Clerk's Office were laborious, and much time was necessary to the preparation of the tabular information called for by the committee. When the Clerk's report was received by the committee, the session of the House had so far progressed as to justify the belief of an early adjournment, leaving to the committee not sufficient time for such an investigation of the matter submitted to them as would be satisfactory to themselves or to the House. He himself had been constantly engaged on the Committee of Elections, and his colleagues on the Committee of Investigation had also been embarrassed by their labors on other committees. Had they, however, supposed that the session of Congress would have continued to the present time, they would have endeavored to have reported fully on this important subject. The resolution now offered, he said, simply proposed the continuance over of the committee until the next session, in order that they might report. All the materials were in possession of the committee, and all they wished was time to fit it for the action of the House.

Mr. S. said the committee had found the field in which they had been engaged an ample one, imperiously requiring the hand of retrenchment and reform. The expenditures from the contingent fund had been in many respects wasteful and extravagant, and he hoped all would unite in correcting them. As much difference of opinion existed in relation to the best mode of providing and distributing it among the members. Some were in favor of cutting it off altogether, and leaving the members of the House to furnish themselves. Others preferred supplying a fixed and limited quantity, while some proposed paying to each member a specific sum, *in money*, by way of commutation, in lieu of stationary. These various schemes would all be duly considered by the committee, should the present resolution be adopted, and some permanent and useful reform, as he hoped, be concurred in. That the House might see that reform in this department was needed, he would, without going into details, call its attention to the following statement of expenditures from the contingent fund, as to to the two articles of printing and stationary, for the last three Congresses:

Twenty-fourth Congress, 1836 *and* 1837.	
Printing,	$148 288 39
Stationary,	24,127 47
	$172,415 86
Twenty-fifth Congress, 1838 *and* 1839.	
Printing,	$217,684 44
Stationary,	73,486 86
	$291,171 30
Twenty-sixth Congress, 1840, *& to 21st May*, 1841.	
Printing,	$99 664 40
Stationery,	58,506 75
	$158,171 15

As a part of the stationery expenditures of the 25th Congress, Mr. S. stated, the committee had found the following among other items:

83,700 quills,	$3,953 12
483 groce steel pens,	4,569 39
15 barrels of ink,	528 50
Making pens for members,	476 25

Mr. S. stated the estimate furnished by the Clerk of the House to the Committee of Ways and Means of the expenses for stationary for the next session was $15,000; which was a great reduction, though he thought still too high. The resolution adopted on Saturday forbid the Clerk to purchase any paper until after the commencement of the next session, and he hoped the committee would be able to make full report before any further purchase would be necessary."

NEW COTTON.—The Charleston Courier notices the receipt of 26 bales of New Cotton in that city on Friday last.

MR. PRESTON.—A large Loco Foco meeting was held in Winnsborough, S. C. a few days since, and among other resolutions offered was one denouncing the course of the Hon. Wm. C. Preston in Congress. This resolution was opposed by Chancellor Harper and others, good men and true, belonging to the party, and was finally *voted down*. A well merited compliment to the integrity and patriotism of Mr. Preston.

Mr. Van Buren, it is said, has addressed a letter, in reply to one from the President of a Loco Foco meeting, in which he complimented Mr. Tyler for vetoing the Bank bill, and says if he vetoes the new bill he will be entitled to the thanks of the country; but he regrets that he signed the repeal of the Sub-Treasury.

Marcus Morton has again been nominated by the Democrats of Massachusetts as their candidate for Governor. As he has been a candidate for so many years past, we think it would save the party much trouble if they would nominate him as candidate for life. They would then have a standing nominee, ready to be elected—or *beaten*, whenever the election came on.

At the recent Election for Mayor in Charleston, Jacob F. Mintzing, Esq. was re-elected. The vote was, for Mintzing 1053, for Henry L. Pinkney, Esq., 513.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Edward Brooks, Collector of the Customs at Detroit, Michigan.

Z. Collins Lee, Attorney of the United States for the District of Maryland.

Jno. Hogan, Register of the Land Office at Dixon, Illinois.

George W. Smith, Receiver of Public Moneys at Opelousas, Louisiana.

Charles B. Penrose, Solicitor of the Treasury.

POSTMASTERS.

John T. Werner, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

William M. Porter, at Carlisle, Penn.

Thomas W. Shepard, at Northampton, Mass.

The Third Party.—The idea of forming a third party in the present condition of affairs, is supremely ridiculous. Men must be either fish or fowl—Whigs or Tories. We do not believe that the Abstractionists could muster a thousand men, all told, throughout the U. S. Our neighbour belongs to that class, body and soul, both from early education and perhaps constitutional bias—but then he always takes care to keep in the "patriotic current." It is a favorite joke of his to call the Whigs a piebald party; but was there ever such a mass of *Mosaic*, as the self styled democracy of the country? The Agrarians and Fanny Wrighters of the North—the Nullifiers of the South—and the metaphysical sentimentalists of the Virginia school, are all banded together in uncompromising hostility to the great Whig party of thirteen hundred thousand voters. Let but that party preserve their union for the sake of the Union, and the enemy may make their puny assaults, and resort to their wily stratagems in vain.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM FLORIDA.

[Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.]

EAST FLORIDA, Sept. 5, 1841.

The gratifying intelligence has been communicated from Tampa Bay, that the gallant commander of Florida, Col. Worth, on the 27th ult. seized Hospitarka, a chief of importance among the Everglades, and Spanish Indians, at Pease Creek. Fifteen of Hospitarka's warriors were taken at the same time, including three sub-chiefs. Five of the warriors were sent out after the balance of the tribe, numbering *three hundred*, to be in at Fort Desnaud, on the Caloosahatchie, on the 11th of this month. This is an important *head*, another like it and the Indians will cease to be in Florida.

A recent boat expedition has returned from scouting up the St. Johns, which was thoroughly examined as high as Lake Jesup—no recent Indian signs discovered.

To all this good news I must add the mortifying intelligence, that on the 3d inst., about noon, as four citizens were going from Micanopy to Wacahootar and about three or four miles from the former, they were fired on by a party of twenty Indians. Three were killed, named Daniels, Harrold, and Jennings. The troops were immediately on the trail, and followed it until night, when, singular to say, it came out precisely at the same place they started from, Martin's Point. Pursuit was renewed yesterday morning, at day light, and great hopes are entertained, the murderous rascals will yet be caught and punished.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 3.

Indian Intelligence.—We are in receipt of the following interesting rumors, which are supposed to be correct in the main:

Ahospatacke, (Spread Bark,) with some 25 or 30 of Sam Jones' people, has gone in to Pease Creek.

Tiger Tail sent in a message requesting an interview with Col. Worth on the 7th inst., at Annutilga Hammock, and that he intends bringing there all of his own people, as well as numerous Creeks who have been acting with him.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.

Awful Riot! Several Lives Lost!—Our city was thrown into great excitement last night. It originated from a quarrel that took place on Columbia street, on Friday night, between some negroes and one or two whites, in which one of the latter was mortally wounded. In consequence of this, two or three thousand persons collected around the houses of the negroes on Sixth street, east of Broadway. The negroes, apprehensive of an affray, had armed themselves with muskets, and fired upon the crowd. It is thought that at least a dozen persons are wounded, and two or three killed. A cannon was soon brought up, loaded with slugs, and fired down Sixth street two or three times, with what effect cannot now be told. The Mayor, who was on the ground all night, called out two military companies, the Grays and Guards, and both squares, from Fifth to Seventh streets, are guarded by and under control of the military. Order is perfectly restored. We believe no destruction of property has taken place.—*Gazette.*

MARRIED,

At Spring Hill, in the vicinity of Raleigh, on Wednesday the 8th inst. by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake EVERARD HALL, Esq. of Halifax, to Miss MARIA L. daughter of the late Capt. Theophilus Hunter.

In Columbus county, on the 5th inst. by Thos. Powell, Esq., Mr. HORATIO BARSON to Miss NANCY WILLIAMS, all of that county.

At Darlington Court House, S. Carolina, on the 2d Sept. 2nd, by Rev. J. P. McPherson, Mr. C. J. CRAWFORD to Miss ELVIRA O. EVANS.

DIED.

In this vicinity, on Saturday evening last, Mr. FOUNTAIN LAIN, Merchant of this town.

In Wake County, on Tuesday the 31st ult. at his father's residence, NATHANIEL JONES, aged 18 years, son of Henry Jones, Esq. of Crab Tree.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 13, Steamer Hercules with Goods for Hall & Johnson, H. & P. J. Lilly, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, E. W. Wilkinson, S. T. Hawkes, George B. Atkins, Phœnix Company, C. Leigh, Haigh, E. Fuller, S. W. Tillinghast, D. A. Tompkins, Montague & Co., and Jos. Baker, of this place, and for J. Cowles Bostick & McKenzie, A. C. McIntosh, Lach & Brothers, D. Murchison, J. C. Jacobson, and Concord Company, of the interior.

The Cotton Plant arrived yesterday at 12 M.

DEPARTED, Sept 13, Steamer Hercules with Flour, Cotton Yarn, Domestics, &c. on board for Hall & Johnson, W. Kirkpatrick, T. S. Lutterloh, and Hall & Johnson.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3.—Schr. Michigan from Charleston. 6.—Brig Delaware from Charleston. 7.—Brig H. F. Sumner from New York.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3.—Schr. Ellen for Philadelphia. 8.—Brig Shamrock for Aux Cayes, St. Domingo.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 15.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 80	Lime,	$2.5[illegible] a 2.62½
Ditto, apple,	35 a 37½	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	26 a 27	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	10 a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 6½
Cotton,	7 a 9	Powder, keg,	$5
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	3½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	5½ a 11
Corn,	50 a 55	Lump,	10
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	06 a 07
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,	$1 00 a $1 25
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$13 a 14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	5 a 10
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 [illegible] a [illegible]
	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 31
Iron,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 25
Lard,			
4-4 Sheeting,	Fayetteville manufacture		8 cts. [illegible] and.
3-4 ditto	ditto	ditto,	6 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Sept. 8.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; Flour [illegible] per bbl.; Spirits Turpentine 2 25 a 2 50; Tar 1 75 a 2 00; Rosin 1 00 a 1 25; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35, Rice 3 62 a 3 75.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has advanced considerable since our last, it is now very much disposed of at our quotations—2 50. Tar is now offering, no change in prices since our last report.

Bacon.—Our market is well supplied with this article—sales dull.

Corn.—None offering—in demand.

CHERAW MARKET.—Sept. 7.

Bacon 8 a 9; Beeswax 22 a 25; Cotton [illegible] a 12; Cotton 8 a 10; Corn 50; Flour 5 50 [illegible] a 6; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 1 a [illegible]; Tallow 8 a 10; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Charleston, 8 to 11. Flour $5.[illegible] to $5.[illegible]. Corn 62½ to 65.

Cotton at New Orleans, 8 to 12.

Upland Cotton at New York, 8½ to 11.

FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR PIANO [illegible] has been used, though not injured, [illegible] a liberal deduction will be made. For [illegible] apply at this office.

September 10. 67 3w.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed [illegible] by Donald McQueen, for the purposes [illegible] mentioned, bearing date the 21st of [illegible] I shall offer for sale at the Court House [illegible] ville, on Monday, the 27th instant, the [illegible] negroes, viz: Milley, aged about ten years; [illegible] about eight years; and Anthony, aged about seven years, to satisfy said trust.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, Trustee.

September 15, 1841. 67 3w.

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a note given by Angus Martin, Murdo Martin, and Bryan Burroughs, for the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty Dollars, with interest from the 2d day of October, 1825, and made payable to Archibald McBryde, Executor of John Carroll, dec'd, subject to four payments—2d January, 1828, paid $100; February 19, 1828, paid $100; July 4, 1829, paid $100; February 19, 1830, paid $80. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for said note, and the aforesaid Angus Martin, Murdo Martin, and Bryan Burroughs, are forewarned against paying the same to any other person than to the subscriber, or her authorized agent or attorney.

LYDIA McBRYDE, *Executrix of Archib'd McBryde, dec'd.*

Moore County, Sept. 10, 1841.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st of October last, a colored Boy named [illegible] WALDER, about eight years old. I understand said boy is about Donald Street's, in Moore county. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me at Emerson's Tan Yard, Chatham county, where he was bound to me by the County Court. All persons are forewarn all persons from harboring him, as I intend to enforce the law against the aggressor.

DANIEL CAMPBELL.

Sept. 6, 1841. 67 3w.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1841.

John Moore and others, vs. James Moore, Adm'r, and others, distributees of William Moore, deceased. } *Petition for Dist[illegible]*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allen Taylor and Thomas Newton are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur the Petitioners' Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1841, and of American Independence, the 66th year.

Issued 7th Sept., A. D. 1841.

SH. HOWELL, Clerk C. C.

NEW STORE, and NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the Store on Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, formerly occupied by James Baker as a Hardware Store, where he is now receiving and has on hand a general

STOCK OF GOODS

In the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

15 HHDS. PORTO RICO MOLASSES,
3 ditto St. Croix SUGAR,
5 ditto Porto Rico ditto,
8 ditto New Orleans ditto,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 in.,
55 coils Hemp, Jute and Tow Bale Rope,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted sizes,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails, made of Swedes Iron,
50 ditto White Lead in Oil, (No. 1 and 2.)
175 lbs. *Spanish* Indigo,
10 cases Boys' and Men's Brogans,
9 ditto cheap Hats,
10 dozen painted Water Buckets,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil, of best quality,
5 ditto Copperas, green, at 3 cents per lb.

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom Salts, Saleratus, Alum, with a full assortment cheap quality Table and Pocket Cutlery, Squares, Hand Saws, &c. &c.

Also, a small supply 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, and old Jamaica Rum, *unadulterated*.

All of which he offers low for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine his Stock before purchasing, as his terms being entirely for Cash or Produce, the prices of Goods will be found suitably low.

August 10, 1841. J. D. WILLIAMS. 62tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints,

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

July 14, 1840. JOHN McARN. 61tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Feby 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir! a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

February 23. E. J. HALE.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.
January 26, 1841. 31tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks & 5and Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

Feby 1. E. J. HALE.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES!!!

4 prizes of $25,000, amounting to

$100,000!

FOR 25th SEPTEMBER, and

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

FOR 23d OCTOBER.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

Splendid UNION LOTTERY,

Class 8, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 25.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $25,000
1 do of 25,000
1 do of 25,000

3 prizes of $25,000, MAKING $100,000

1 prize of	10,000	4 prizes of	2,000
1 do of	8,000	50 do of	1,000
1 do of	6,000	50 do of	500
1 do of	5,153	50 do of	250
2 prizes of	4,000	100 do of	200, &c.

14 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75, Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $200 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 100 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 50 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighth do 25 00

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, the

GRAND UNION LOTTERY,

Class 9, for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital Prize of $50,000
1 Splendid Prize of - 30,000
1 do do - 25,000
1 do do - 10,000

1 prize of	$8,000	10 prizes of	$1,500
1 do of	7,000	10 do of	1,250
1 do of	6,000	50 do of	1,000
1 do of	5,000	50 do of	500
1 do of	4,000	50 do of	400
1 do of	2,500	100 do of	300
1 do of	2,311	100 do of	250
4 prizes of	2,000	170 do of	200
5 do of	1,750	&c. &c.	&c.

16 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $260 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighth do 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Schemes will receive the most prompt attention, and the Drawing of each Lottery will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
July 29. 62-pd

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 21, 1841. 60-tf.

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.
August 24, 1840.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.
January 11, 1841. 32tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ **Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c.,** Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Just Received per Cotton Plant,

50 KEGS ASSORTED NAILS. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 4, 1841. 61-tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

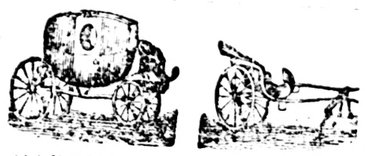
We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' ✕ Roads, Williamson county, Tenn., July 4, 1840. 57tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers.

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are fully finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if it fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 1, 1841.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Thomas J. Robeson ex. Gerard J. Smith and William Campbell.

ATTACHMENT, levied on all the interest of Gerard J. Smith in 821 acres of Land, near Averasborough, joining the lands of John McNeill and John C. Williams.

ON motion, Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the Defendants to appear at the next term of our Superior Court of Law, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and replevy or plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the land levied on condemned for the Plaintiff's use, &c.

Witness, Duncan Granger Mac Rae, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

[63] D. G. MACRAE, *C. S. C.*
Pr. adv. $2 60.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Bright Williams, Adm'r of Caleb Stevens,
vs.
Lewis C. Thompson, Adm'r of Jordan Thompson.

[SCIRE FACIAS.]
SAME *vs.* SAME.
SAME *vs.* SAME.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Levina, Elias Townsend and wife Beda, are not inhabitants of this State: It is, therefore, Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Levina, Elias Townsend and wife Beda, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the Lands of the said Jordan Thompson, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

[63] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., Clerk.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NOTICE.

AT the August Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Janet Ward, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. WARD, Adm'r.
August 17, 1841. 65-6w

Just Received on Consignment,

24 BBLS. New Orleans SUGAR,
12 eighth and 2 quarter bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.
For sale by
SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST.
August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE a few COTTON GINS unsold at Hall & Johnson's, Fayetteville. They will be sold at reduced prices, at 6 months credit. A liberal discount will be made for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.
August 18, 1841. 64-3m

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Night and Morning; Life of Paul Jones; Family Secrets, by Mrs. Ellis; Settlers at Home, by Miss Martineau; Memoir of the very Rev. Theobald Mathew; Fessenden's Complete Farmer; Mechanic's Own Book; Stewart's capture of Murrell; and a variety of School Books. Just received by

June 22. E. J. HALE.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 11tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution, commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February. The Faculty consists of

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.
JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Prof. of do.
JAMES C. CROSS, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.
ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.
W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The cost of a full Course of Lectures is $105, payable in advance, in notes of good and solvent Banks of the States whence the pupils come. The Matriculation and Library ticket is $5, and the Dissecting ticket $10. Graduation Fee, $20. Boarding and Lodging, (fuel and lights included,) from $2 50 to $3 per week.

By Order,
THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D.,
Dean of Faculty.
Lexington, Ky., June 1, 1841. 52-10w.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c.

March 1. E. J. HALE.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,600 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying Worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

BOOK BINDERY, AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered, with *Spring Backs*: he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 1, 1841. 52tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.
Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cannes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PETERS' PILLS,

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience, being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and recestablish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe*; whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dyspeteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these many years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and infallible will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the operation of worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the system, and often materially injure the general health, while removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. as a medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, and strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates worms, it will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of bilious affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus*. As a FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, and is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who are apt to indulge in the convivality of the table, a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of repletion on the stomach, not unfrequently produced by gormandizing or the following morning with, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach*.

Families resident in the country, and others at a measure from medical advice, travellers going to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seamen, and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the reissue of a certificate for Thirteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in my name, the original being lost.

WILLIAM HOOPER.
Fayetteville, July 23, 1841. 60-3m

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **HARDWARE & CUTLERY.**

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
April 6, 1841.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as evinced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, the Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Headaches, Heartburn, torpidity and irregular state of the Bowels. These unless neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 38

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Land-ing Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have found by taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for the purpose tacks that I ever have used. I have also known cures frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocations, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and consequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has been termed the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark—its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*, have insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a violent headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effectual medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility we so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ **A supply of the above Medicine has** been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

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